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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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The Daily Commercial.

The Price of Gold.

We are unable to perceive anything in the military situation that affords an adequate reason for the extraordinary advance in the price of gold. On the contrary, while the military situation may not be what some expected it would be, or what we wish it was, it nevertheless, so far from being discouraging, is full of encouragement. But men should reflect that it takes time to accomplish what Gen. GRANT has undertaken, and what he surely will accomplish. As certain as heavy and skilfully planted blows, oft-repeated, will exhaust an adversary, will Gen. GRANT overcome LEE. Some of the blows may be parried, and there may be blows dealt back; but in the end, superior strength, superior means of recuperation, directed by a mind that grows continually in the determination to do, and in confidence that it can do, what has been undertaken, must gain the victory.

We do not suppose that the price of gold can be traced to the military situation—nor do we suppose the advance is permanent. There are a variety of reasons—mostly temporary, for it; among others, the necessities of the Government, just at present great; and the schemes of operators. These will not be lasting, and we believe the time is not far distant when the military situation will be described only in language that assures the nation that a complete triumph has been won over the rebellion.

LATER.—It will be seen that in New York yesterday p. m. gold dropped from 150 to 108. The rise was a flurry of the speculators, and bore no relation to the military situation, which is wholly satisfactory.

Late News Items.

Among the prisons captured by Hunter is a brother of the rebel General Imboden.

A letter from Nashville to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has the following: "A person in the Government secret service lately had an interview with the rebel Rhoddy, at Fulton, Ala. The rebel had just returned from the fight with Sturgis, and stated that the rebel loss amounted to about 800. He said Sturgis' loss was 2,000 prisoners, 1,000 killed and 500 wounded. On this spy expressing surprise at the unusual discrepancy between the killed and wounded, the rebel replied that Forrest had killed all the wounded who were left to march to Columbus, Ga. This story would be hardly credible if told of any other than Forrest. It is a most horrible statement, and I trust for the sake of humanity, may prove false.

We learn that General Butler has relieved General Gilmore of his command and ordered him to report at Fortress Monroe as under arrest and to await Court-martial. We also learn that General Grant, upon learning the facts stated above, released General Gilmore from arrest and ordered him to report to Washington and await further orders.

General Sheridan has returned with his command to White House Landing, from his raid upon the Gordonsville Railroad. His men and horses are, of course, considerably tired, and in need of rest and recuperation. Otherwise his command is all right. Our brave and efficient cavalry have thus reaped fresh honors. In truth, they return from each successive raid arrayed in laurels.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th has a story about Gen. Grant, which must be taken with a grain of allowance. It was to the effect that the General was so drunk at Spottsylvania that he was put under arrest and taken along in an ambulance, and has been continually intoxicated ever since; and furthermore, that his disappointment at not succeeding in learning that he was not nominated for President by the Baltimore Convention, were so great that he had withdrawn his army from the front of Richmond, and was reported to be marching back to Washington.

Late Military Intelligence.

A correspondent at City Point, writing on the 19th, states that information from rebel sources report that Ewell's Corps has been sent against Hunter. With the capture of Petersburg and the destruction of the Danville railroad, the fall of Richmond will speedily follow, as it will be cut off from all its southern communications and its supplies. Ere this the bombardment of Petersburg has commenced, provided the place has not been surrendered or evacuated. On Sunday night, there was considerable skirmishing, and an attack made on our centre was gallantly repulsed. It is said General Sheridan has gone to another field. The latest news from Bermuda Hundred states that the rebels endeavored to construct earthworks on James river, in the vicinity of Malvern Hill, but that our gunboats shelled them out.

The Richmond *Sentinel* claims that General Sheridan was whipped by Hampton, and says that Hunter's expedition was a failure. It also says that Gen. Hunter's forces, after destroying part of the Charlottesville railroad they struck the railroad to Petersburg, near Concord depot, and cut the telegraph for the purpose of isolating Lynchburg.

ONE of the most remarkable and certainly the most conspicuous instance in military history, of swift reorganization and recruiting, is Napoleon's desperate effort in the winter of 1812-13, after his Moscow campaign. Having left his army in the snows of Russia at the beginning of December, he raised his line in Westphalia the end of April he presented himself on the Elbe with two hundred and fifty thousand men at his command. This was the administrative success achieved by a military despot of unrivalled energy, having some peculiar resources of importance within easy reach, and aided by a rigid conscription, which took heed of nothing save the imperative demand for men.

But Senator WILSON tells us of a success which equals Napoleon's—and although the Senator's statements on these occasions have sometimes been a little loose, he probably speaks from the book in this matter. In the course of a recent speech in the Senate, Mr. Wilson informed that body that since the 17th of October, the Government has raised or reenlisted six hund ed thousand men, "not to count the black men." He has not stated how he has put in the field seven hundred thousand men. Bearing in mind the scanty numbers of the regiments when they re-enlisted, and the fact that by far the larger part of the recruiting was done before the spring opened, we apprehend that this remarkable account shows as rapid a recruiting and reorganization of forces as that which Napoleon effected. "We have made an exaction," says Mr. Wilson, such as few nations ever made,—and the declaration is far within the truth. We doubt if any nation to it can be shown. save by our own country, in the efforts which it has made in one or two of the earliest stages of the war.—*Boston Advertiser.*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY LOYALTY.—Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in referring to the grand ratification held in this city, on Saturday last, speaks in the highest terms of the loyalty of this community: If in all the broad expanse of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania there is a county whose every pulse beats in sympathy with freedom it is that of Allegheny. Her rivers roll in majesty, from towards the great valley; her hills, filled with the treasures of coal, invite moral elevation and sturdiness of character; her furnaces and forges; her cotton and glass factories; her crowded wharves and thronged city streets, all speak eloquently of free labor and the manliness of the rights of man. The free soil movement had some of its earliest and staunchest supporters in Pittsburgh, and never has freedom's call fallen on deaf ears by the banks of the Monongahela, the Allegheny and Ohio.

A RICHLY ENDOWED CHARITY.—By the recent debate in the British House of Commons on the management of the Hospital at Greenwich for disabled sailors, it appears that the income in 1863 of this noble institution was 154,-000 pounds sterling, or $750,000, in gold. The largest item of the funds, from which this income was derived, was *three* millions of the national 3 per cents—or twenty millions of dollars. Complaints, however, have arisen that this charity, like most similar institutions, has not been made as extensively useful as it might have been.

THE editor of the Wheeling *Register* wrote to a noted secessionist that the idea of getting up a delegation to Chicago had been given up, but that the idea of getting up some kind of an organization in Western Virginia had not been abandoned. The editor concluded by saying that he contemplated a visit to Norfolk, and that "$100, or even $50 will be of great service" to him. We do not doubt that secessionists pay for a good deal of Democratic figuring, but all the correspondence does not get into the papers.

PRAYING FOR GEN. GRANT.—Rev. J. R. Ames, D. D., one of the Bishops of M. E. Church, preached in Boston on Sabbath last. The morning prayer included an appeal to Heaven in behalf of Lieut. Gen. Grant (by name,) and also for the sick and wounded, as well as the strong men of the Union Army.

JOHN J. KENNARD & Co. of Boston, have closed a contract with the city authorities of Chicago for a "Fire Alarm, Police and Water Telegraph," for which they are to receive the sum of $70,000. The work is already begun, and will be the most complete and extensive municipal telegraph in the world.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.—Whoever is troubled with hoarseness, cough or soreness of the throat can supply an excellent and safe remedy by using Brown's Bronchial Troches. We have tried the article, and can readily recommend it as in all cases of throat irritations. To singers and public speakers they are of great value.—*Albion (Mich.) Courier.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Interference at Elections

NAVY-YARD AND DEPOT AT CAIRO.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILLS.

Caucus of the Union Members.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

Safe Arrival of Escaped Union Prisoners

Siege of Petersburg.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

Military Interference at Elections.

Powell's bill to prevent military interference in elections, so much discussed this session, and passed to-day, was shorn of its strength by Pomeroy's amendment providing that troops should not be present except to keep the peace. Powell, Saulsbury and Hendricks said that was what they had been fighting against all winter, and rendered the bill almost worthless in their opinion. The Senate adopted it by 16 to 15, and passed the bill by 19 to 13. Mr. Harlan afterwards entered a motion to reconsider.

Bounty to Officers and Crew of Essex.

The Senate passed the bill giving $25,000 bounty to the officers and crew of the gunboat Essex for destroying the rebel ram Arkansas.

Navy Yard at Cairo.

A bill passed the Senate to-day appropriating $200,000 for a Navy Yard and depot at Cairo, provided the President may accept from the corporate authorities of Cairo, or from any other persons in that corporation, a site at or near said city, if in his opinion the good of the public service requires it. It was strenuously opposed by Brown and Grimes, and earnestly advocated by Trumbull, Richardson, and Chandler. Grimes' proposition for a board of naval officers to select the site and report to Congress at the next session, was lost by a vote of 13 to 21, and Brown's, that the President might select the site, was lost by 11 to 21. Brown, Doolittle and Grimes voted against the bill on final passage.

Siege of Petersburgh Progressing Satisfactorily.

Dispatches from City Point to-day state that the seige of Petersburg is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, without bloodshed.

The Tax Bill Conference.

The conference committee on the Tax bill will probably finish its labors to-morrow, but the manual labor of writing out the report may delay the presentation to the two Houses till Friday.

Report of the Tax Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee had a protracted session over the Tariff bill to-night, and will report it to the House to-morrow or next day.

Caucus of Union Members.

A caucus of the Union members of the House was held this evening in Representatives Hall, Beaman of Michigan, Chairman, and Leonard Myers Secretary. The caucus was not called for a practical object, and no practical conclusions were reached or practical suggestions made. There was considerable general talk concerning military and financial questions.

Efficiency of the Navy to be Promoted.

A bill was passed by the Senate to-day to promote the efficiency of the Navy. It provides for the transfer, by the President, of volunteers and drafted men from the army to the naval service. They shall be credited like enlistments in the army, and all persons hereafter enlisted shall receive the same bounty as if they enlisted in the army.

Escaped Prisoners Arrived Safe,

Lieut. Col. Rice, 19th Mass.; Capt. Phillips, 19th Mich.; Lieut. Hall, 20th Mich.; Second Lieut. Berdin, 5th Mich. Cavalry, who were taken prisoners by the rebels, and lately escaped from the cars while *en route* from Lynchburgh to Danville, have arrived at Columbus, O.

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

"Shorts" Unmercifully Fleeced.

BROKERS ASK WHAT THEY PLEASE

Closed at 208 to 210, with no Buyers.

MODIFICATION OF GOLD BILL.

Chicago Convention Postponed

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The "shorts" in the gold market were again unmercifully fleeced to-day, in settling their maturing contracts. The brokers who had gold to sell asked what they pleased, and such quotations as 220@230 were hawked about the streets. There was no considerable amount sold at these rates, however, and at the close the rates were nominally 208@210 per cent., but no one wanted to buy.

A meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce by a few of the frightened dealers in Foreign Exchange, and a committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to get the law modified. Some prominent and loyal members of the Chamber took a bold stand and, defied the machinations of the gold gamblers. Some slight change in the law, so that sterling bills may be paid for in checks, may be obtained from Congress, but nothing else. The wish of the truly loyal business men is to let the law develop its own effect fully before tampering with it further. Many believe that when the gamblers' contracts are disposed of, there will be a general collapse, especially if Congress authorizes the retirement of one hundred millions of Treasury Notes as is proposed.

The National Democratic Convention was postponed to-day until August 29.

PEACE DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

NEW YORK PEACE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The Wood or Peace State Convention met at the Astor House this afternoon. About sixty were present. Propositions to nominate an independent candidate met with but little favor. Wood declined to commit himself in favor of Gen. McClellan or any other man nominated at Chicago. A mass meeting is called for Wednesday, in this city, and other places, to impress the Chicago Convention that the people are in favor of peace. Up to 2:30 to-day no decision had been arrived at on the question of an attempt to postpone the Democratic Convention.

Democratic National Convention.

POSTPONED TILL AUGUST 29TH.

NEW YORK, June 22.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Convention, held here to-day, it was voted that in deference to the desire of a very large number of the leading members of the Conservative Union Democratic party throughout the country, the meeting of the Democratic National Convention will be postponed to Monday, August 29th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Chicago.

[signed] AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PIERCE, Secretary.

Cargo of a Blockade Runner Sold.

PRICES PAID FOR COTTON.

BOSTON, June 22.

The cargo of the blockade runner Young Republic, was sold at auction to-day. The prices of cotton were as follows: 223 bales of middling uplands at $1 49@1 47; 137 bales of low middlings at $1 34@1 41; 137 bales good ordinary at $1 24@1 41; 197 bales damaged at $1 04½; 206 bales upland at $1 30; 40 bags cotton picking at 69c. A quantity of tobacco brought 59@67½c.

A Foreign Loan.

WASHINGTON, June 22d.

It is reported to-day in Congressional circles that Mr. Chase will negotiate a foreign loan immediately after the passage of the 150th Volunteer Bill. The bill contains a provision authorizing Mr. Chase to negotiate such a loan.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

NO CHANGE OF POSITION.

The Enemy Throwing up Works

DETERMINE TO HOLD PETERSBURG

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 21—5 A. M.

Some skirmishing took place along the line yesterday and to-day. No change of position has been made by either party during last night. The enemy are busy throwing up works at different points, and although our lines reach within three quarters of a mile of the city, they seem determined to hold it till the last.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Pirate Alabama at Work.

DECLINE IN CONFEDERATE LOAN.

FEDERAL ENLISTMENT DEBATE.

HALIFAX, June 22.

The Africa, from Liverpool on the 11th and Queenstown on the 12th, arrived here to-day, bringing two days' later news.

It is stated that the Alabama is reported as having burned many vessels lately. Political affairs are unchanged. Consuls on the 11th, 90 @90½.

The Persia's news caused a fall of 2 per cent. in the Confederate Loan, which closed at 62½@63.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the Federal enlistment debate in the House of Lords. It says: The matter has been exaggerated, and believes the Federals have obtained but an insignificant portion of their fighting men from the British Isle, and if they obtained twice the number, England could not make it under the circumstances a cause for war. We can only stop such proceedings as are illegal; that is to say, enlistments only, and not emigration. If emigration ends in enlistment afterwards that is an event beyond our control.

DRY GOODS.—Flour flat. Wheat dull and lower; red Western, 8s 9½@8s 5d; red Southern, 8s 3d@8s 6d; white Western, 8s 6d@9s 3d. Corn, no sales. Market dull.

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet and steady; Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon 6d higher. Lard heavy and 6d@1s lower; sales at 40@41s. Butter unchanged.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular reports Sugar tending upward, Coffee firm, and Rice quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 11—P. M.—Cotton: sales today of 10,000 bales. Market firmer and prices of American slightly higher. Other kinds unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull and steady.
PROVISIONS—Beef dull and unchanged.
PRODUCE—Quiet and steady.

Destruction of Gunboat Lavender

RESCUE OF FOURTEEN OF CREW.

Nine of the Crew Lost.

SUFFERINGS OF SHIPWRECKED

Four Days and Nights Among Breakers.

NEW YORK, June 22.

A Newbern, N. C., letter of June 18th says: The United States steamer Lavender, Lieutenant Cushman, Capt. Smallman has arrived here from Beaufort, N. C., which place she left on the evening of the 15th inst. The Captain reports having been overtaken off fourteen miles by the crew of the gunboat Lavender, which ran on Cape Lookout Shoals on the night of the 11th instant.

Capt. Smallman's attention was first attracted by a signal from the wreck, and upon nearing it he found the men clinging to a small portion of the hull, which was floating out on the water. There was a heavy sea running, which made it almost impossible to relieve the sufferers; but a small boat was manned by the captain and a choice crew. The rescued found the wreck the poor fellows, mad with hunger and thirst, rushed into the boat, which immediately capsized, throwing the whole party into the breakers.

It was then sometime before all got back to the wreck again. Capt. Smallman then sprang in the boat, which he succeeded after repeating and after a time got her bailed out and went back to the Farran. He then contrived to run a line from the Farran to the wreck, by which means, after much difficulty, all were brought on board. Some of the men were bruised in a fearful manner, and so much exhausted as to be insensible, having been on the wreck four days and nights, without food or prime.

Capt. Gleason, of the Lavender, reports having run on the shoal at eleven o'clock, on the night of the 11th inst. The Lavender was a new boat, this being her first trip. She was built at Philadelphia, from which port she sailed a few days before for the blockading squadron off Charleston, where she was to have been used as a tender. When she left Philadelphia, her crew consisted of twenty-three, all told, nine of whom were either drowned or died of exposure. The Farran left Beaufort some time ago to receive something from the wreck, but in two hours it went to pieces.

Upon the arrival of the Farran, the survivors were sent to the Naval Hospital to be cared for. Capt. Gleason, of the Lavender, begs to return his sincere thanks to Capt. Smallman and his gallant and timely aid in rescuing himself and crew from their perilous situation, and to all the officers of the Farran for their kind treatment of them while on board.

Hunter's Prisoners Arriving.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 21.

Rebel prisoners captured by Hunter's command in the Shenandoah Valley are beginning to arrive. Nine miles beyond Salem, this evening, escorted by the 8th Ohio, Col. Moore commanding. Two thousand more are to arrive to-night. All go to Camp Morton.

XXVIIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

HOUSE.—On motion it was resolved, the Senate concurring, that the present session of Congress be adjourned on Thursday, the 30th inst.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said he understood the Senate would agree to this.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, from the Commite on Elections, reported a resolution that Chas. W. Carrigan is not entitled to a seat as representative from the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, but that A. McCleary is entitled to retain the seat he now occupies. The report was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. DAWES also made a report in the Arkansas election cases, accompanied by a joint resolution in relation to the different States which have been declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion. It provides that the President appoint by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of three persons, residents in States not involved in the present rebellion, who shall take evidence in the recess of the recess of Congress, such States as have been declared to be in rebellion, and which have already or shall before the next session, by measures taken by them or by the people, reorganize a civil government, and after a careful examination report to the President, for the information of Congress, all such evidence as may be procured to show whether the loyalists have succeeded in establishing a State government, and report the relative ability of such people to maintain it as against domestic violence, and until Congress is satisfied.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. NESMITH, the House bill to authorize the President of the United States to negotiate a treaty with certain tribes in Oregon for a relinquishment of certain rights secured to them by treaty, was taken up and passed.

Mr. SUMNER's joint resolution heretofore offered, in relation to the French occupation of Mexico, was read, and, after a short debate, ordered to lay upon the table and be printed.

Mr. POWELL's bill to prevent military interference in elections was then taken up, and Mr. Powell offered amendments decreasing the penalties for a violation of its provisions and inserting the words in the ninth line, "unless such military shall be necessary to repel armed enemies."

Mr. POMEROY moved to add to this the words "or to keep peace at the polls," which amendments were adopted. The bill then passed, ayes 19 nays 13.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of Horace Spring, a colored citizen of Washington, which represented that prior to April, 1862, he was a slave of Jno. Parker, and that he had purchased in the name of his brother-in-law, a free man, his daughter, then a slave of said Parker, and had paid about $200. The Emancipation Commissioners, before whom he appeared claiming full compensation as the virtual owner of Martha Ann Sprigg, refused it on the ground that a slave could not acquire slave property, according to the existing laws. He asks Congress for compensation.

Mr. RAMSEY submitted the following, which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations are hereby instructed to consider and report the expediency of extending the provisions of the treaty of 1846 between the United States and Great Britain, of June 5th, 1834, commonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty, to Central British America, or the district north of Minnesota, thereby securing to the Saltzk Settlement and territory of the Hudson Bay Company.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition of the Polish citizens of the President of the United States praying that Polish soldiers serving in the army of the United States may not be returned to the Government of Russia as prisoners, but that proper steps be taken to protect them from outrage. It represents that Poles who have been forced into the Russian navy have deserted and joined our service, fought under our flag, and have been tracked and found and given up to Russian officers.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, ten thousand copies of the Patent Office Report were ordered to be printed for the year 1863.

LATER FROM GRANT.

NO FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

Important Movement in Progress

HUNTER REPULSED AT LYNCHBURG.

From Gen. Sherman.

IMPORTANT POSITION GAINED

Desperate Attempts to Retake It

FROM MAJOR GEN'L SIGEL.

MOSEBY'S RAID UNFOUNDED.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: Dispatches from City Point to half-past four this evening, report no fighting to-day. Movements are in progress, which are not now proper for publication.

Richmond papers report an attack upon Lynchburg, by Hunter, and that he was repulsed. It is believed, however, that there was nothing more than a reconnoissance, and that having ascertained the place to be so strongly defended, Gen. Hunter withdrew and is operating upon the enemy's communication at other points.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, dated yesterday evening, at half past 8 o'clock, state that it has rained almost incessantly several days, but the lines have been pressed forward steadily, and an important position has been gained by Gen. Howard. The enemy made a desperate attempt to retake this position by night, making seven distinct assaults on Gen. Whitaker's Brigade, of Stanley's Division, losing not less than 700 or 800. 200 killed were left on Whitaker's front. The assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery, under which the position was fortified and is safe. Our cavalry is across N'onday Creek on our left, and one brigade of the 23d Corps is across Moses Creek on the right, but the rebel left is behind a swamp and the gains prevented any advance. The fighting has been quite severe at some points, the enemy resisting stubbornly and attempting the offensive whenever he can.

Gen. Sigel reports from Martinsburg to-day that there is no truth in the statement of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 21st, in relation to a raid of Moseby. Winchester is not occupied by the enemy, nor are the telegraph wires cut between this place and Harpers Ferry.

No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day by the Department.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Markets.

NEW YORK, June 22.

Money more active, at 7@8. Sterling irregular and unsettled; sales reported at 2 @ for Currency. Gold irregular and unsettled at 212, closing at 208@210, Government Stocks steady. U. S. Sixes, 1881, Coupons. 112@112¼; Five-Twenty Coupons, 106¼@106. Stocks dull and lower:

C. & P.	112½	Chic. B. & Q.	132
C. & N. W., pref'd...	89½	Mil. & P. D.	69
C. & R. I.	105½	Toledo	119
Hudson	141¾	Mich. Central	151
Reading	140½	Mich. Southern	88¼
Illinois Central	139	Cumberland	71¼
N. Y. Central	133¼		

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The following are the prices of Mining Stocks bid in Boston to-day:

Bay State, 173½; Copper Falls, 57; Franklin, 47; North Western, 10; Rockland, 14½.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1864.

COTTON—About 3c lower; $1 45@1 48 for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR—Eastern and Western Flour irregular, excited and unsettled, and 25@50c higher; $8 60@8 70 for Superfine. $8 80@9 30 for Extra R. H. O.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 6⁄@1 70.

WHEAT—Excited and 2@3c higher, at $1 98 and $2 05; and Chicago Spring $2 00@2 07; Milwaukee Club, Western and Red Winter at $2 18 and $2 20.

RYE—Quiet and nominal.

BARLEY—Scarce.

CORN—Decidedly higher, at $1 52, and $1 56 for New.

OATS—Higher and more active at 91¼@92 for Western.

SUGAR—Active, New Orleans at 19½@16, and 21½@ for Cuba.

PETROLEUM—Firm; Refined in bond, 72c, Refined free 81.

WOOL—Higher and unsettled.

PORK—Heavy and much excited, and prices advanced 50c per bbl. but closed dull and drooping at about yesterday's figures, at $38 00 for 25) 50@41 00 for new and new prime. $38 50@39 00 for prime.

BEEF—Mess excited, more active and higher, at 18@16 for Country Mess; 9@10 for Country prime, and 20@25 for prime Mess. Beef firm but quiet, Cut Meats firm and quiet.

BACON—Sides dull and nominal.

LARD—More active, chiefly for future delivery, and prices higher.

BUTTER—Unsettled, 26@35c for Ohio.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

Markets unsettled in consequence of the advance in gold.

FLOUR—Firm at $8 50@9 50.

WHEAT advancing; white at $2 10@2 20.

CORN—White, $1 53.

OATS dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 40c; refined, in bond, 68c; free, 80c.

WHISKY advanced; Ohio at $1 6⁄.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 22.

FLOUR—Quiet; Ohio extra, 8,25@8,87½.

WHEAT—Advanced 2@3c. Kentucky white at $2,15.

CORN—Active and advancing. Sales of 10,000 bushels at 1,49@1,51.

WHISKY—Firm but excited at 1,56@1,58.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 22, 1864.

FLOUR—Firm and quiet, at former rates.

WHEAT—After the New York gold report, closed dull and inactive, with offers to sell No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1.80@1.80½, without bid.

CORN—Firmer. Sales since noon of No. 2 at $1.38@1.40.

OATS—Sales at 85c.

WHISKY—Less active; sales at $1.68, closing at $1.65@1.65@1.66.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Flour, 10,837 bbls; Wheat, 75,077 bush; Corn, 52,436 bush; Oats, 300 bush.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 462 bbls; Wheat, 68,630 bush; Corn, 5,075 bush; Oats, 1,050 bush.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 22.

FLOUR—Active and scarce, at $8 25@8 50 for No. 1; $8 75 for red winter; and $10@10 25 for double extra.

WHEAT—Opened 10@15c better, but closed unsettled and quiet, with No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 88; last night do., to arrive, $1 80; the supply light.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 22.

Markets excited and unsettled by the news from New York, and prices are higher.

FLOUR—Advanced to $6,25@6,30 for Superfine, and $7,50@7,60 for Extra.

WHEAT—Advanced to $1,65@1,70 for Red, and $1,90@1,95 for White.

CORN—Held 5c higher.

OATS—Firm at 87@88c, in bulk.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1,65, and is in demand.

MESS PORK—Advanced to $40, with sales of 1,900 bbls.

LARD, MEATS AND BACON—Irregular; 600,-000 lbs of bulk sold at 14@15c for Sides, and 11½@13c for Shoulders.

LARD—Was held at 17c.

HOGS—Sales at 8c.

COFFEE—Is ½c higher, and in demand.

MOLASSES—Advanced 5c.

All kinds of merchandise is held higher. Gold irregular; buyers paid 2,05 to 2,10. Exchange steady.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.

There is great activity in the market. Nearly all articles have largely advanced under the Gold excitement.

FLOUR—50c higher.

WHEAT—8@5c higher.

CORN—5c higher.

OATS—1@2c higher.

WHISKY—15@18 cents higher.

HEMP—Sells at $10 00.

COTTON—$1 40 for low middling.

FEMALE LABOR.—The Working Women's Association have published the prices paid in Philadelphia for the making of some of the soldier's wearing apparel at the present time. The following figures show the contrast of prices as paid in 1861:

	Arsenal. 1861	Arsenal. 1864.	Contracts. 1864.
Shirts	17½	15	8
Drawers	12½	10	7@8
Infantry Pants	42½	27	17@20
Cavalr. Pants	60	50	26@30
Linen Blouses	45	40	20
United Blouses	40	35	15@20
Forage Caps	4	2½	—
Cavalry Jackets	1 12½	1 00	75@80
Overalls	25	20	8
Bed Sacks	30	20	7

Bugs.—Housekeepers who are not desirous of being carried out of the world by bugs, will be glad to learn that they cannot stand hot drug water. Take two pounds of alum, bruise it and reduce it to powder; dissolve it in three quarts of water; let it remain in a warm place for a few hours, and sprinkle the alum water in the crevices infested by bugs.

The Gold Excitement.

Trade in Hands of Speculators.

QUOTATIONS DURING YESTERDAY.

Price Tending Downward

MEETING OF BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The *Commercial* says:—The gold market is in a most excited condition. The suspension of public connection, affected by the gold market, has thrown the trade into the hands of speculators, and they can make their own prices and have made them so. It was well known that a large portion of those in the gold interest were compelled to settle their contracts for delivery of gold during to-day and to-morrow, and the principal holders therefore held back for a large advance. The pressure of the speculators increased the quotations of holders, and the pressure continued on. At noon the brokers were paying 225, and selling at the rate of 235. The effect of this state of affairs has been to entirely suspend operations in foreign exchange. Operators do not know what to ask, and refuse to give any quotations. One large firm in Nassau street are asking $15 to the pound sterling. At 1:30 P. M. gold took a do ward turn. A large sum was thrown upon the market at 230, which put down the price suddenly about 15 per cent. At 2:30 o'clock brokers were buying at 210 and selling at 220, and at 3:30 o'clock about 208.

The meeting of bankers and brokers to-day appointed a committee to visit Washington to endeavor to secure the repeal or modification of the gold bill.

STURGIS' DEFEAT.

Details of the March and Battle—Gross Incompetency and Fatal Blundering—Our Artillery and Trains Needlessly Lost.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 15, 1864.

General Sturgis was ordered to strike the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at a point south of Corinth, destroy the same, and engage any forces of the enemy in that vicinity. The forces composing his expedition were 4,700 Infantry, with sixteen pieces of artillery, in three brigades, under Col. McMillan—3,350 white troops and 1,350 colored; Gen. Grierson's cavalry division of cavalry, 1st brigade, under Col. Waring, probably 1,200 strong, with two rifled guns and two sections of mountain howitzers, (attached to the 4th Missouri cavalry) 2d brigade, under Col. Winslow, numbering 1,500 men, with two rifled guns; 10th Missouri cavalry and two rifled guns; 7th Wisconsin light art llery. About one hundred wagons, loaded with supplies and ammunition, composed the train.

The morning of the 10th of June found this little army complete in organization, in good spirits and undoubted efficiency, encamped together at Ripley, on the Ripley and Pontotoc road. At 5½ o'clock, a. m., Col. Waring's Brigade, took the advance on Fulton road, Wilson's brigade following, infantry and trains marching behind. Two miles beyond Ripley, the army crossed a swamp, known as the Hatchie river, covered with water, and abounding in small creeks meandering the road in great divers ty. The infantry and train was moved into the swamp without any attempt being made by pioneering to render the crossing better, and before all of the train had made the passage the clearing through which the road run was so badly cut up as to render a reconstruction impossible. Two hours' work would have sufficed to construct a bridge upon which the artillery and train could have been recrossed with ease.

At 10 o'clock, a. m., 23 miles from Ripley, about 18 miles from Pontotoc, and 6 miles from Saltillo, at the cross roads at Brice's plantation, half a mile east of a deep creek, passable only by a bridge, and while the train was but in part across the Hatchie swamp, the advance encountered the enemy, which it immediately engaged.

At 12 o'clock the 2d brigade of cavalry moved into position, half a mile in advance of the point of intersection of the Fulton and Pontotoc road, defending this position. The engagement had now become general character, the enemy apparently in great force, pressing with vigor upon the whole line while the artillery was hotly engaged. At 2 o'clock p. m., the enemy had succeeded in forcing our cavalry back a quarter of a mile from its first position, but the retirement was made in good order, and the new line was strongly held. This period in the battle, 2 P. M., found the troops exhausted by a march of five miles during the heat of the day, at as fast a gait as it was possible to move them, arrived and relieved that which was ordered forward by General Sturgis to fall back across the creek.

The infantry went into the fight with bravery and determination, but exhausted by their forced march, and outnumbered and outflanked by their fresher foe. Fresh batteries were placed in position to relieve those under the horrid tumult. The dead and wounded had been carried to the rear for several hours. Now the ghastly throng grew more numerous as the tide of battle surged and receded in fierceness along the line. Stragglers, many of them wounded, came in numbers from our right, and from the approaching sounds and rebel cheers it seemed certain that the rebels had turned that flank. Gen. Sturgis had arrived upon the field at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., yet at the moment of which I write, numbers of our troops were occupying the bridge and the dense creek towards the enemy, and being parked in the field upon its eastern bank. At 5 o'clock, p. m., the re els made a fierce attack along the whole line, outflanking our right and left, and driving them back in disorder.

The 4th Iowa cavalry in the rear of the 2d cavalry brigade, had just succeeded in crossing their horses over the crowded bridge and perceiving the retreat of the infantry, they were dismounted and formed upon the crest of the hill upon the western bank of the creek. Here, with their carbines, under a deadly fire of musketry and artillery, they fought for thirty minutes, covering the retirement of their horses, and saving the fragments of two infantry regiments threatened with complete annihilation or capture by the victorious rebels. I wish to remark in this place that I was informed by an officer of prominence that while our entire army was in full retreat, and a great portion had already crossed the creek, Gen. Sturgis told him that *Col. McMillen was driving the enemy.*

At 6 o'clock p. m. that portion of the army not killed, wounded or captured was west of the bridge retreating in disorder, the 1st brigade of cavalry taking the advance of the retreating column. The negro brigade formed their gallant conduct under his own eyes, at the storming of the redoubts at Petersburg has removed the scales from his eyes, and he believes them in negro muscle, dash and endurance. Let me add that Gen. W. F. Smith is one of the ablest and coolest Generals, I have ever met, and a great change of opinion in such a man speaks volumes.

In reference to matters before Petersburg Upon the arrival of the Second Corps before that place Gen. Hancock assumed command. The attack on Thursday night was made by the 2d Corps, the 18th being held in reserve. The 2d made an attempt to advance, fired awhile, and then withdrew. Mean while the 6th Corps came up, followed by the 5th. The 6th Corps, which came here first, went to the main army, and the 18th Corps returned here. There was more or less firing all day yesterday, but the firing was from 7 to 9 o'clock, p. m., when cannonading and rolls of musketry were distinctly heard at City Point. Gen. Smith said at eight o'clock, that up to his last advices all the redoubts save two had been taken.

The Rebel Dead at Richmond.

[From a late Richmond Paper.]

Hollywood cemetery is becoming thickly populated with the dead of their gallant soldiers expiring in Richmond hospitals. Corpses arrive at the cemetery faster than they can be interred by the limited force allowed for the purpose, and as high as twenty-five green pine coffins, fastened with only one nail in each end have lately been seen there warped open by the sun, exposing the putrescent bodies to full view, emitting sickening odors and attracting swarms of flies.

It is related of the witty Dominican monk, Boceo, before he had a dislike to tobacco; and when once preaching

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, June 23, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

WIEN FORNEY, Secretary.

The Rebellion Relies on the Democratic Party.

In another part of our paper to-day we publish the comments of the Richmond *Examiner* on the nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. The rebel organ frankly avows the interest which the rebellion has in the Presidential contest, and admits what has before been declared, though less openly, that on the success of the Democratic party the rebellion mainly relies.

We were not prepared for so open an avowal of the connection between the Presidential election and the rebellion as that which the *Examiner* makes. The movements of the parties in the North, it says it is "obliged to watch, and, if possible, understand—by reason of their possible effect on the war." It says: "Let them (the Union army) haul down our flag on that auspicious morning (of July 4th) and read their declaration of independence in our Capital Square, and LINCOLN is already President;" but, it adds, if the rebel army "shall continue to baffle, repulse and cut up the Federal forces, and finally drive them from the soil of Virginia, as we fervently trust, then this Baltimore nomination will not gain LINCOLN a single vote in November." "Therefore," continues the organ of JEFF. DAVIS, speaking to his northern allies, "*it is the interest of the Democrats to do their very utmost to weaken the Federal army, discredit Federal finance; in short, to extinguish the war altogether.*"

We doubt if Democrats, while admitting among themselves the soundness of its doctrine, will be disposed to thank the *Examiner* for delivering its charge so conspicuously in public. While we believe there are many Democrats who are sincerely opposed to the rebellion, who rejoice over the successes of our arms and are disposed to aid thereto, there are many things transpiring going to show that the machinery of the party is being worked strictly in accordance with suggestions of the *Examiner*. The intimate relations—the almost open alliance of the rebel leaders at Richmond with certain Democratic leaders in the North—is a growing fact, which every loyal man must of late have seen with concern. VALLANDIGHAM, the undisguised supporter of the rebellion, who would to-morrow rejoice over the destruction of GRANT'S army, the occupation of Washington by the rebels and the elevation of JEFF. DAVIS to the Presidency with his Confederate Constitution, has to-day power enough in the Democratic party, to a certain extent to control its action. *He* means just what the *Examiner* says,—the weakening of the Federal arms by discrediting of the federal finances, and the doing of whatever else will tend to defeat the Federal cause and help the rebels, and so the Democrats understand him; and precisely because they do so understand him, he is hailed and all but idolised by so large a portion of the party as to enable him to dictate to it terms.

Thousands of Democrats adhere to the party because of old association, and, possibly, because they believe that it is what its name would seem to indicate, but who are sincerely for the country and opposed to JEFF. DAVIS. All such, when they come to see that they cannot support their party without supporting directly JEFF. DAVIS, must abandon it and go to the Union party, where thousands of Democrats have gone, one of whose candidates is a Democrat of the school of JACKSON.

We deprecate partisan appeals and every description of clap-trap. The great Union cause needs no such aid, if aid there can be from such means. But, in view of the established fact that the rebellion depends for success on the success of the Democratic party, managed in the spirit and purpose of the rebel organ we have quoted from, we put it to the conscience and judgment of every Democrat who pretends to be loyal, can he go with his party to this fatal extent? Can he be a Democrat and at the same time the party-managed instrument for giving success to the Southern Confederacy over the Federal Government?

We have contended, and, with the added proof quoted, we contend now, that there is but one question in the canvass, which is, shall the Republic live or the rebellion succeed? It is folly to deny that there can be a Democratic triumph in the North without, at the very least, the rebellion deriving new courage, new strength, and, in its own estimation, at least, increased chances of success. Grant that the VALLANDIGHAM faction are ruled out,—there still remains the bond of sympathy, the ground of hope, which of itself is an element of strength. Why do the rebel leaders look earnestly for the success of the Democratic party in the North? Why do they hate the Union party so bitterly and denounce it as its only enemy? Why do they say that the defeat of GRANT, and the destruction of his army, would be the certain means of electing a Democratic President? Why do they say that should GRANT enter Richmond, and read from Capitol Square the Declaration of Independence, LINCOLN'S election would be certain? Simply and clearly because the rebellion and the Democratic party are allied. However distasteful this may be to some, however sturdily it may be denied, the proof is too overwhelming to be disposed of by mere denials or any number of honest regrets.

The Commutation Clause not to be Repealed.

Hardly any question has been more fully discussed than the proposition to repeal the three hundred dollar commutation clause. The war is the peoples' war for their own Government, and the question of keeping up the armies comes home to their understanding and appeals to their patriotism. There is too much proof of their unexampled willingness to furnish men—of their fixed intention to do so—to permit any such thing as a doubt on that point. The statement made by Senator WILSON, during a recent debate, covered the whole question. His statement was that since the 17th of October the Government has raised or recruited six hundred thousand men, not including the negroes; and during the past year has put in the field seven hundred thousand men. Although we have not at hand the means of showing the proportion of this number raised by conscription, we conclude that considerable less than one-half should be credited to that law.

The inference, indeed the indisputable fact is, whatever number of additional men is wanted can be procured under the volunteer system. The Government has but to consult the people and adopt its action to the temper of the country, to have entire success. On this, we apprehend, more depends than on steady adherence to the rules as applied to other countries, and consulting experience under circumstances, having but slight resemblance to those in which our country is placed at present. We have great confidence in the sagacity of the President to detect this fact, and in the wisdom of his advisers to so shape the policy of the Government as to cause to come of this abundant willingness of the country the men required to go through with the business in the shortest time.

PEACE DEMOCRACY.—Two years ago FERNANDO WOOD held a State Convention of his own, which appointed a State Committee to represent the "Peace Democracy." This committee held a meeting a day or two since, at the Astor House. Wood, they say, has sold them out by going over to the War Democrats. They have, however, a leader in VALLANDIGHAM.

The *Advocate* of the 16th states there has not been rain enough at Green Bay since early spring to wet into the ground two inches. Crops much injured by dry weather and hard frosts in June.

Have Negroes Rights Anywhere?

Some think they have; but others seem to be persuaded that they have not. Although they are doing a good deal of "the hardest fighting," the tenure of their rights to most of things is rather frail. They will come to them by degrees, though at Petersburg last week they stormed and took the rebel batteries with a rush. They clearly had a right to do *that*.

But negroes have no rights in street cars—at least in New York—as yet. There are some hopes, however, on that point, a case having been made up to test the question. It came about in this wise: On Friday morning last a woman, in deep mourning, evidently in feeble health, but respectable and quiet in demeanor, and lady-like in appearance, took a seat in a car on the Eighth Avenue Railroad. There was nothing objectionable in her but her complexion, and for that she was ordered to leave the car. On declining, and stating why she declined, the conductor rudely seized her and attempted to force her out. Failing to overcome her resistance, he called a policeman to his aid, and one of the force—whose duty it is to preserve order and not break the peace, and who ought for his share in this business to be unceremoniously dismissed—came to his assistance, and the two men succeeded in thrusting the woman into the street. Some persons, on making further inquiry into the matter, learned that the outraged woman is a Mrs. ELLEN ANDERSON, lately the wife, now the widow, of Sergeant WM. ANDERSON, of Co. F, 26th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. The regiment was raised in New York by the Union League Club, and Anderson had been promoted from a private to the rank of Sergeant for good conduct. He was recently drowned at Beaufort while in the discharge of his duty, and his wife had but lately heard of his death. Her statement was that she was the widow of a soldier, sick, and in sorrow, should have been enough to stay the hands of the ruffians who maltreated her; it only excited them to insolence. Mrs. ANDERSON having made an affidavit as to the treatment to which she was compelled to submit, the case, and we hope the question whether negroes have rights in that case will be judicially passed upon.

Personal.

At the recent annual meeting of the shareholders, held in London, England, it was resolved that Mr. Dakin, the President of the company, and who is also an Alderman of the city of London, should pay a visit to the American continent to look after the interests of the Great Western. Mr. Dakin was accompanied across the Atlantic by Mr. Faulkner, one of the directors, and Wm. F. Baker, Secretary. They arrived in New York a couple of weeks ago and were furnished with a special car handsomely fitted up over the New York Central railroad. A few days ago they witnessed the very interesting process of rolling the first rail in the extensive rolling mill just erected at Hamilton, Canada West, where the principal works of the Great Western are located. After spending a few days very pleasantly around Hamilton and its vicinity they started for the West, and have arrived in Chicago, accompanied by the popular General-Manager, Mr. Swinyard. It is their intention to make a thorough inspection of the principal lines of railroad in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the different points on the Mississippi river.

On the 7th instant, the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania elected Dr. Alfred Stille to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine. From the well known ability of Dr. Stille as a medical writer and teacher, the friends of the school have the assurance that the high reputation of the chair which has been illustrated by the fruitful labors of his distinguished predecessors will in his hands be maintained.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra*, in a notice of the memoir of John Rogers, says on the authority of that work, that eleven children attended the martyr at the stake, the youngest of which he had never seen before. This puts to rest the long unsettled question as to the number of his children.

Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch Lewis, of General Birney's staff, son of Commissioner Lewis, of the Revenue Bureau, has arrived in Washington from the front, having been very severely wounded in the arm at the battle of Cold Harbor.

Sidney E. Edgerton, of Ohio, has been nominated by the President as Governor of the Territory of Montana.

The joint Union Committee of the two Houses of Congress have selected Senator Morgan as their Chairman, and put into his experienced hand a laboring oar for the coming canvass.

At high mass on Sunday, the Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, of New York, stated that he had received official notice from Rome of the appointment of the Right Rev. John McCloskey, Bishop of Albany, as the successor of the late Archbishop Hughes. He further stated that Bishop McCloskey would accept the appointment, but would not immediately enter upon its duties.

Butler County Convention.

The Convention of Return Judges of the primary election held throughout Butler county, on June 11th, 1864, assembled at the Court House, in Butler, on Monday, June 13th, and organized by the appointment of James Kerr, as President, and Dr. A. Lusk and James A Phillips as secretaries. Delegates were present from nearly all the townships. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President, and the nomination of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice President, meets with our cordial approbation. That the action of the National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore, is eminently proper and patriotic; and we heartily reaffirm and adopt the resolutions of said Convention as expressive of the sentiment of the loyal and Union men of this country.

Resolved, That the remembrance of our friends who have fallen or been wounded in the service of their country, will ever be cherished. Over the graves of the fallen heroes we shed the tear of sorrow, while to the surviving soldier we extend the hand of friendship and bid him God speed in his holy cause.

Resolved, That the families of our dead and wounded soldiers deserve, and will receive, our constant and jealous care, and that Government should and will provide a comfortable home for the family of every man left destitute by his fall or wounds in his country's service.

Resolved, That the person this day nominated merit this mark of confidence, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to insure their election; thereby strengthening the Government in this its hour of peril.

Judge Mitchell, W. W. Dodds and E. De Wolf were appointed Representative Conferees to meet with those from Mercer and Lawrence counties, and Isaac Hale, James Kerr and Thomas Robinson, Congressional Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Armstrong and Allegheny counties. The returns from the various townships having been summed up, it appeared that

For Congress—	John M. Thompson had	1032 votes.
	Thomas Williams....	326 "
For Assembly—	John H. Negley had....	1165 "
" "	Wm. Haslett.....	940 "
" "	Wm. Smyth.....	326 "
For Commissioner—	Andrew C. Christy.	1014 "
" "	Solomon Fleger.....	372 "
For Auditor—	Leader Wise had.....	977 "

Evacuation of Little Washington, N. C.

It has been repeatedly charged that when our forces evacuated the town of Little Washington, North Carolina, they set fire to the place, and then basely abandoned the Union people to the tender mercies of the Rebels. The Newbern *Times* of the 15th instant effectually explodes this wicked invention of the enemy. It says that the rebels expected to be received with open arms, and were astonished to find the place almost deserted:

"In part, this was the fact was explained by the few who remained, that the great bulk of the inhabitants preferred to leave with the Union forces. They had formerly been subjected to the 'tender mercies' of the Rebel military sway, and they were shocked at the idea of a repetition of such experience. Rather than remain behind and again come under the control of the mis-rule despotism of Jeff. Davis, they preferred to give their long cherished and comfortable dwellings to the flames and retire under the Stars and Stripes. If this is not genuine patriotism we do not know where it can be found. So liberal had been the rule under Union authority that the people determined to suffer so it as though it were matter of life or death.

A HORSE STORY.—The army correspondent of the *Herald* writes an account of the famous horse raid, within the lines and without riders. He says:

"In Barnum's Hundred there is a large corral, where all the unbridled and worn out horses—brought here by General Sheridan after his famous raid—are confined. The poor beasts have apparently but little of their original vigor left. That was what we thought a week or more since. Now we have changed our opinion. During the heavy firing on our right a short time since these lame and worn out equine warriors pricked up their ears, straightened their sore and stiff limbs, tossed their manes, formed in squadrons, and with a loud snort charged a number of imaginary foes. Two mules were instantly killed, and the others fled in the wildest disorder. The horses again relapsed into quietude, as if content with the duty performed,

The Blue Coat.

The following ballad is from the pen of Bishop BURGESS, of Maine, and was contributed by him to the book published and sold at the late Sanitary Fair, in Baltimore, under the sanction of the State Fair Association of the women of Maryland:

THE BLUE COAT OF THE SOLDIER.

You asked me, little one, why I bowed,
Though never I passed the man before?
Because my heart was full and proud
When I saw the old blue coat he wore;
The blue great-coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

I knew not, I, what weapon he chose,
What chief he followed what badge he wore
Enough that in the front of foes
His country's blue great-coat he wore;
His country's blue great-coat he wore;
The blue great-coat, &c.

Perhaps he was born in a forest hut,
Perhaps he had danced on a palace floor;
To want and wealth my eyes were shut,
I only marked the coat he wore;
The blue great-coat, &c.

It mattered not much if he drew his line
From Shem or Ham, in the days of yore;
For surely he was a brother of mine,
Who for my sake the war coat wore;
The blue great-coat, &c.

He might have no skill to read or write,
Or he might be rich in learned lore;
But I knew he could make his mark in fight,
And nobler gown no scholar wore
Than the blue great-coat, &c.

It may be he could plunder and prowl,
And perhaps in his mood he scoffed and swore;
But I would not guess a spot so foul
On the honored coat the brave wore;
The blue great-coat, &c.

He had worn it long, and borne it far,
And perhaps on the red Virginian shore,
From midnight chill till the morning star
That worn great coat the sentry wore;
The blue great-coat, &c.

When hardy Butler reined his steed
Through the streets of proud, proud Baltimore,
Perhaps behind him, at his need
March'ed he who yonder blue coat wore.
The blue great-coat, &c.

Perhaps it was seen in Burnside's ranks,
When Rappahannock ran dark with gore;
Perhaps on the mountain-side with Banks,
In the burning sun no more he wore
The blue great-coat, &c.

Perhaps in the swamps was a bed for his form,
From the seven-days' battling and marching sore,
Or with Kearney and Pope 'mid the steely storm,
As the night closed in, that coat he wore;
The blue great-coat, &c.

Or when right over as Jackson dashed,
That collar or cape some bullet tore;
Or when far ahead Augustus flashed,
He flung to the ground the coat that he wore;
The blue great-coat, &c.

Or stood at Gettysburg, where the graves
Rang deep to Howard's cannon roar;
Or saw with Grant the unchained waves
Where conquering hosts the blue coat wore.
The blue great-coat, &c.

That garb of honor tells enough,
Though I its story guess no more:
The heart it covers is made of such stuff,
That coat is mail which that solder wore;
The blue great-coat, &c.

He may hang it up when the peace shall come,
And the moths may find it behind the door;
But his children will point when they hear a drum,
To the proud old coat their father wore,
The blue great-coat, &c.

And so, my child, will you and I,
For whose fair home their blood they pour,
Still bow the head, as one goes by
Who wears the coat that soldier wore;
The blue great-coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the so dier wore.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Pelissier and the Caves of Dahra.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF REVENGE.

The Prince Imperial's Chances of Ascending the French Throne.

&c., &c., &c.

The one great souvenir which Pelissier has left behind, and upon which his fame is founded, is the miserable feat in the caves of Dahra, where he suffocated a whole tribe—men, women and children, horses and cattle—by means of the ingenious *comouflet*, of which he was the inventor:

"The tribe had taken refuge in a grotto of extensive dimensions at Dahra. The summons to surrender had been met with contempt; there was no time for long demurring; the army was compelled to move on, and in a moment of hellborn inspiration Pelissier ordered a pile of wood and furze to be placed against the mouth of the grotto, and fire to be set to it in order that the smoke might drive out the inmates and compel them to sue for forgiveness. But the result was far different to what had been expected. The panic-stricken crowd which had gathered in that hiding place, as soon as the smoke began to fill the atmosphere, naturally sought to press forward to the opening, but the cattle, blinded by rage and fear, trampled down the women and children, and the flames driven inwards by the wind setting fire to the flowing garments of those who had approached nearest the mouth of the cave were carried backwards amongst the struggling mass, and soon the whole place was one huge furnace in which were slowly consuming hundreds of human beings, trodden out of all shape, torn and mangled by the frantic cattle. Not one individual escaped. A huge mass of calcined bones still blocks up the entrance to the caves of Dahra, and although the French soldier in Africa enjoys the idea of plunder quite as much as that of conquest, so great is the superstitious awe with which the caves are invested that none have ventured within to search for the gold ornaments and valuable relics which must of necessity have remained there after the catastrophe. Pelissier lived for many years after this "glorious victory"; he rose to the highest honors, and was regarded by his fellow mortals as a man of iron, whom nothing could subdue; but he never would remain at night without a light, and was reported as subject to hideous visions and cruel nightmare whenever the season came round wherein the catastrope of the caves of Dahra was remembered. Now and then he would put his hands to his ears and turn deadly pale, even in the midst of the gayest company. This tic he carried with him to London, and once or twice gave way to it, even when in all the pomp and panoply of his Ambassadorship from the Tuileries he was dining at Buckingham Palace. He never could be made to give an explanation of this nervous habit which was wont to create the greatest amazement in the beholders; but it was generally believed that it was produced by the sudden conviction that he could hear the frightful death-shriek of the human holocaust in the caves of Dahra! He had grown religious after that event, and built churches in every place where he had been sent to fight. The church at Constantinople, constructed at his expense after taking the Malakoff, is a marvel of architectural beauty. The priest who had been summoned to quiet his guilty conscience had told him that no other remedy could be found, and he was obeyed. He has left his great battle-sword to the Church of Sainte Marie and Algiers, and at his dying request it will be hung up over the altar where he was wont to pray to lose the echo of that yell of agony from the caves of Dahra, amid the tones of the organ and the evening hymns of the poor nuns of the convent attached to the Church. Pelissier was always a rude, coarse-minded soldier of the Revolution. He was used to laugh heartily at the idea which the general at the time that he had been sent to London just because of his vulgarity and want of breeding. His embassy took place at the moment when great friction existed between the Court of the Tuileries and that of St. James, s and the Marshal was dispatched to take out in small change of petty announces payment for the more important matters of which the British Government had been guilty. Courtly tradition tells yet with a quiver of disgust of his soldierly behavior in the courtly halls of the English aristocracy. How he hesitated not to spit upon the best Wilton carpets, nor to tap the knee of his listener with the heavy bamboo cane he always carried, and how short dry blows becoming heavier and sharper as the argument grew more animated. Tradition moreover adds that his cane once played this nervous accompaniment to dialogue while conversing with the highest personage in the realm, and that when told of the dereliction to good breeding he was anything but pleased with the information or grateful for the information. Not more than six years ago Marshal Pelissier, then more than sixty-five years of age, was married by the Empress to a near relation of her own. The Marechale will return to Court, and become lady of honor to her Majesty. The only child, issue of the marriage, a girl, is to be confided, immediately according to the strict terms of the Marshal's will, to the ladies of the Sacre Coeur of Paris, by whom she is to be brought up till the age of fifteen. The heart of man can never realize its yearnings. It is only a few months since Pelissier, being in a confiding mood with one of his oldest friends, naively confessed that the dream of his life had ever been the retired life of a country town in France, with the small competence afforded by the military pension, a bit of garden, and a fishing rod—no gun—the very thought of one made him sick; but a fling, such as the peasants use in his province for poaching; then service at the esthedral, the giving of the blessed bread, and the handing of the purse for collection. These were the occupations he loved to dream about. And what was the reality? Drums and fifes, the roar of artillery, and the memory of that yell of anguish from the caves of Dahra."

Elainore is dying, dead; the little town could not survive the Sound dues, on which it throve for so long a time:

"It has two or three heavy old churches, towering and lumbering, giving a certain air of grandeur and stateliness to the place; it boasts a few Consular and Admiralty flags on lofty flagstaffs; its fish market is still renowned, and the hotel is respectable. In Hamlet, after all is said, lies the spell that will forever attach itself to dear, declining Elsinore. It was by this steamer Hamlet that I went up the Sound the other day; it was by the Horatio that I came down this morning; and soon you may go to-morrow by the Ophelia. They took me to a spot in the woods, an elevated spot, where, embosomed in a grove of beech trees two hundred years old, there stands a mound of earth, surmounted by a dwarfish pillar, which, I was told, marks the spot of Hamlet's grave. There may be doubts as to the last abode of the 'Prince of Denmark'! There can be none as to his home in the Kronberg Castle. Had I been there by moonlight, instead of in the glare of a clear, frosty morning, I should have been as sure of calling my hand and mole borrowing the ground of the bastion as the worthy Dane was who hewed at the apparition with his partisan, and clove it in twain, making no impression on it. Nothing unburdens than he would have done upon vapor or gas. If Shakespeare spun Hamlet out of his brain, then he founded the castle and the town, and the whole surrounding scenery, both land and sea, and may as well believe the evidence of your own senses as question the reality of the entire world."

has made Elsinore forever memorable. Denman's 'Denmark' may be a mere tissue of myths, but 'Hamlet, Prince of Denmark' is your true history. I lived the whole drama over again, and was for a whole hour in the seventh heaven."

A small town in the west of France has had a narrow escape of becoming as disastrously famous as Santiago:

"On Trinity Sunday the fete of the 'first communion' was celebrated at Argentan. Vespers had been chaunted, and the candles lighted, when suddenly a spark fell from one of the candles and set on fire the dress of one of the communicants. Terrified, the children who were in the choir precipitated themselves upon each other, and at the sight of the flames the parents of the girls who were communicating ran into the choir to snatch their children from the fate that seemed impending. Others rushed towards the doors and overturned the chairs and forms in their way, thus blocking up the narrow passage. One of the boys, who held a taper, frightened at the scene, let his light fall, and in doing so set fire to the canopy, which was raised high up to the roof of the church in honor of the 'month of Mary.' This canopy was surmounted by a figure of the Virgin, and was adorned with paper flowers and the usual tawdry decorations. The alarm became greater than ever, the fear being that the whole canopy in a blaze would fall upon the people. Unlike their brethren at Santiago, the clergy showed the greatest presence of mind. One of them threw himself into the middle of the children whose dresses were burning, and under the folds of his mantle extinguished the flames.

A Parisian was sometime since on the eve of making a tour, when he perceived that he had lost a diamond breastpin:

"He prized this pin greatly, not so much on account of its intrinsic value as from its having been the property of his father, who died not long ago. He published a particular description of it in the newspapers and offered 100f. reward for its restoration. He quitted Paris, and ordered his porter to receive the breastpin if it was brought, and to pay the 100f. On his return he was delighted to hear from his porter that the pin had been found. He examined it, and soon found that it was not his. It had evidently been made according to the description given in the advertisement. He carried it to a neighboring jeweler, who told him that it was nothing but plated brass surmounted with a paste diamond."

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Paris, says:

"I think I have discovered the secret of the peculiar beauties of the Parisian women. I mean the smoothness of their skin and its delicate coloring. It is owing to the constant use of Jared's 'Email de Paris.' Perhaps you don't know what the Email de Paris is? It is not paint, not powder, not ointment, but a most delicious preparation that gives both the complexion and texture of polished ivory to the skin. It is used here by every woman who can afford it, from the Empress herself down to the pretty *gantiere*; who smiles at you and ogles you over the counter as she tries on your gloves in the Rue de la Paix. The heroines, who, after all, are the originators of all the fashions here, use this universally, the famous Rigolboche, it is said, being the first to bring it into general notice. Jules Jared himself is a sort of magnanimous Quasimodo, ugly and deformed, but with a rare love of the beautiful, since he has married a beautiful wife, and given to humanity the Email de Paris. Jules has made a fortune with the Email, and lives in a beautiful cottage *ornee* (as the French call a villa) at Meudon, receiving numerous friends (of his wife's) and innumerable agents of the 'Email de Paris' from all parts of the world."

At a large school in England a rebellion took place among the boys. The master, very anxious to know the name of the ringleader, at length, either by threats or bribes, or both, induced one of the boys to disclose the name of a boy named Davison. He was of course severely punished and expelled, carrying away with him sentiments of deadly hate instead of the affection he had formerly felt for his school fellow.

"Many years intervened, during which they never had the least intercourse. The young man who had poached went to the West Indies. He returned, and landed on the coast of Devonshire. Stopping to dine at a small inn, he inquired of the waiter what gentleman lived in the neighborhood; and, hearing that the squire of the parish was a Mr. Davison, the name struck him; he thought he recollected that his former school fellow used to talk of his home in Devonshire, and while his dinner was getting ready he determined to go to the squire's house. A maid-servant opened the door; he sent in his name saying that if Mr. Davison had been educated at such a school he would recollect it. He was introduced, and most cordially received by his school-fellow, whom he found laid up with a fit of gout, and pressed to dine, with many apologies for bad fare, &c., Mr. Davison having unfortunately given permission to all his servants to go to a neighboring place, and having only kept the woman who was his nurse. Mr. Davison appeared so relieved in talking over old stories with his friend, and pressed him so strongly to be charitable enough to pass another day with him, that at last he consented. Next morning the unfortunate guest was found with his throat cut from ear to ear. Of course the maid servant was taken up on suspicion; indeed, as it seemed impossible from the nature that the wound should have been self-inflicted, and as she was the only creature in the house excepting her master, who was unable to move there did not seem a doubt. The trial came on. Mr. Davison appeared as prosecutor, and Lord Rosslyn was his counsel. In spite of the poor girl's protestations of innocence the case seemed nearly decided, when Mr. Davison sent a note to his counsel desiring him to ask the girl whether she had heard any noise in the night. Lord Rosslyn objected, but his client insisted. This seems to have been one of these strange perversions of intellect by which guilt is ordained to betray itself when all the artifice which had accompanied it is lulled to sleep. What could have been the object of this inquiry does not appear; its effect was fatal. The girl replied that she recollected hearing a noise along the passage which had awakened her, but, having been much fatigued during the day, she was too sleepy to get up to inquire the cause; more questions were asked; the noises and various other circumstances deserving of suspicions arose against Mr. Davison, and the business ended in his avowing himself the murderer. He said that from the moment in which he first beheld the face of his old school-fellow, he had determined upon revenging his ancient quarrel by the death of the offender. He had crawled on hands and knees from his own room to that of his unfortunate guest, and, unable to support himself without the use of his hands, had found great difficulty in opening the door, but, helping himself by his teeth, had at last achieved it, reached the bed, and perpetrated the horrid deed. He had then crawled back, and had contrived to free himself from all blood-stains before he got into his own room. It was the extraordinary noise made by his crawling which had disturbed the maid servant, and at last led to his detection."

"An eagle, towering in pride of place, has, by a mousing owl, been hawked at" and *hoaxed*.

"Certain diplomatic Englishmen of rank have taken to scouring, as I perceive, we should say, 'semi-occasionally,' a little paper called the *Owl*, in which they squib the things and persons of the upper world. The paper is by some people supposed to represent the wood and embryonic party of the Prince of Wales—but that is a matter of conjecture. In one of its last numbers the *Owl* published what purported to be a letter from M. Mocquart, the private secretary of Napoleon III., sharply snubbing the British foreign policy of "meddle and muddle." The letter was an apparent squib, and by no means a bad one. But its author can never have anticipated making so brilliant a hit as he actually achieved. The indignant secretary of the Emperor has blazed out in a letter to the press, denying point blank the authenticity of the letter ascribed to him, upon which all the world clamors for copies of the *Owl*, and reading the letter exclaims, *Se non evero e ben trovato*, it is just such a letter as the Emperor would have written if he had cared to take the trouble to write it."

The *Independence Belge* (no French paper dare take such a liberty) speculates upon the chances of Napoleon III. being succeeded by his son, the Emperor being in his fifty-seventh year, and the boy in his ninth year. It appears from historical and personal data, that in the last two hundred and twenty-one years, commencing in May, 1643, when Louis XIII. died in St. Germain-en-Laye, no son of any French monarch has succeeded to the French throne The proof is very easy, for it is chronological:

"Louis XIV., who succeeded to the crown in 1643, was the son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, born after his mother had been married and childless for twenty-two years. He reigned twenty-two years, he survived his son, grandson and several of his great-grandchildren, and was succeeded, in 1715, by a third son of his grandson. This King, who reigned 59 years, and France was governed during his minority by his cousin, the profligate Duke of Orleans. This monarch, Louis XV., who is believed to have said, 'After me, the deluge,' as a set-off, perhaps to the declaration by Louis the Great that *he* was the State, had the misfortune of witnessing the death of his son, the Dauphin, and was succeeded by his grandson, the unfortunate Louis XVI., who was guillotined during the first French Revolution. The son of this unhappy monarch never wore the crown, but died of disease and neglect in the prison to which the Terrorists confined him. In time, a new dynasty was commenced, in the person of the first Napoleon, who died in St. Helena, an exiled and discrowned Emperor, leaving an only son, the late Duke of Reichstadt, who never reigned, but died a Colonel in the service of the Emperor Francis, of his own grandfather. In 1815, the next brother of Louis XVI. became King of France, as Louis XVIII., and, dying, childless, the crown went to their surviving brother, the Count D'Artois, better known as Charles X., who was deposed and exiled by the Revolution of 1830. The Duke d'Angouleme, eldest son of Charles, also abdicating then in favor of his nephew, only son of the Duke de Berri, who had been assassinated in Paris ten years before. The Duke de Bordeaux, henri-cinfiddieux, is the sole male lineal descendant of the great House of Bourbon, and has little chance of ruling France. The Duke of Orleans, whom the Revolution of 1830 cast upon the throne as Louis Philippe, the Citizen King, was driven out of France by a counter revolution eight years after he had lost his eldest son, whose personal popularity was so considerable that had he lived it might have preserved the crown in the Orleans line. The Count de Paris, whom we saw serving in the army of this Republic two years ago, is Louis Philippe's eldest grandson, with a very small prospect of ever ruling France. Here, out of seven successive monarchs of France, only one of whom was childless, six have not been succeeded by any son. The eighth, virtually controller of Europe, has an only child, who will be nine years of age in March, 1865. What are the chances of *his* wearing the imperial crown?

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THE TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom,n....	3:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:55 a m	Philadelp'a Ex..	11:30 p m
Thro Express.....	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	12:50 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	10:45 a m
John's Acm'n.....	5:00 p m	John's Acm.n.....	10:05 a m
1st Wall station..	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station..	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	5:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:30 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 2:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:00 a m	Chicago Express...	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. " ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti " ...	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail....	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 8:30 a m, 7:40 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Allance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:40 p m	Express.....	9:30 a m
1st M'Keesport..	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesport..	6:30 p m
2d " ..	6:15 p m	2d " ..	2:05 p m
Port Perry.....	7:00 a m	Port Perry.....	8:30 a m
Braddock's.....	6:15 p m	Braddock's.....	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a. m.	Mail.....	7:00 p. m.
Express.....	4:30 p. m.	Express.....	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation.	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	6:10 a. m.	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express..	8:05 p. m.
"	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling.....	8:30 a. m.	Steubenville Ac- commodation..	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Ac- com'n leaves Allegheny.....	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland.....	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

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A. Croubet.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Helchenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....122 Smithfield St.
R. Childs & Co.....132 Wood st.
Slater & Sowden.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 89 Fifth st.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Commission Merchants.
C. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co..19 First and 123 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street.

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....79 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Second sts.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....96 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co...corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.s & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....259 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st.

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford..cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Hickeson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st.

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st.

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....81 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia.
Belvidere.....Harrisburg.
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....127 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....68 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....68 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....35 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....85 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.
James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....55 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Fetterman.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....118 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Spencer & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oils.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....81 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hand ock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....71 Grant stree et,

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. Bryan.....119 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....139 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central Railway.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Boessing's.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....57 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....57 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....21 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....Stand 98 Third street.

Vitrel Manufactory,
James Ir'yle.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

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FOSTER & CO.,
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NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
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Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Stove Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7
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WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY. Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

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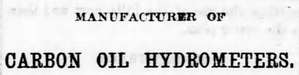

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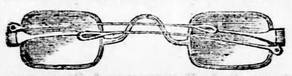

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☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., always at my place, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 38 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 8th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless imitations of limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
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SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
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is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the clothes. It is a most desirable article, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.
SAWYER'S CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. KEYAN, BROKER, 89 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd May
	50	Exchange	—	71½	" 5
	50	Citizens	—	61¼	" 4
	50	Pittsburgh	—	69½	" 4
	50	Allegheny	—	58½	" 4
	50	Mechanics	—	63½	" 5
	50	Iron City	—	64½	" 4
	50	M. & M.	—	59½	" 4
	50	First National	110	—	— $8.75
	50	Second National	110	—	—
	50	Third National	110	—	—
	50	First National, Al'y	110	—	— 4
	50	Manchester Saving	—	60½	" 4
		INSURANCE.			
	50	Citizens	—	66	June $6.00
	50	Western	—	53½	May 2.50
	50	Monongahela	34	33	" 3.00
	50	Eureka	50	52	" 4.00
	50	Pittsburgh	34	33	—
	25	Allegheny	—	28½	—
	50	People's	28	28½	—
	50	Penn	—	53	—
		BRIDGE.			
	25	Monongahela	—	28½	—
	50	St. Clair Street	40	—	—
	50	Hand Street	—	50	—
	50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—
	25	Birmingham	—	21½	—
		RAILROAD.			
	50	Allegheny Valley	15	—	14 —
	50	Connellsville	11	13	13½ —
		do (interest)	—	17	— —
	50	Steubenville	13	15½	14¾ —
	50	Chartiers	—	—	5 —
	50	Hempfield	—	—	⅞ —
	50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65 —
	50	Birmingham	—	—	60 —
	50	Citizens	—	—	95 —
		GAS.			
	50	Pittsburgh	—	—	38 —
	25	Allegheny	38	—	38 —
	25	Birmingham	—	—	21½ 5
		OIL COMPANIES.			
	25	Lucesco	—	27	— —
		Ardesco	—	—	— —
	10	North American	—	7⅞	— —
		BONDS.			
	82	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	83 —
		do Scrip 6's	—	—	81 —
		Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	78¾ —
		do 6's	—	—	88 —
		Allegheny City 6's	—	100	— —
		do 4's	—	—	66½ —
		Alleg'y V. R.R. 7's	—	—	105 —
		do 2d mortg	95	—	— —
		Connellsville 6's	—	—	92 —
		Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	75 —

WEDNESDAY, June 22.

Gold is on the rampage wilder than ever. Our advices from New York to-day announce the startling fact that the premium on gold rose to 159! This advance, in the face of all the restrictions of the new law regulating the transactions in gold, is a most astounding circumstance. But if we consider it a merely isolated transaction at some broker shop, where the amount sold was small, and probably the whole thing transpired for effect, it may not be anything after all to create surprise or alarm. The New York press, as well as intelligent writers elsewhere, have long ceased to regard the gyrations of the gold market as any indication of military operations or financial status. The gold market is a grand Faro Ground where gambling rules the hour, and it is idle to talk about military disaster or financial disability as the fluctuations of the gold premium are heralded forth to the nation.

—In foreign exchange, the New York *Post* of yesterday says, the business is totally suspended, in consequence of the new law, which is regarded as likely to injure considerably the foreign commerce of the country.

An important meeting of bankers and brokers is to be held to-day at the Chamber of Commerce, New York, with a view to urge the repeal or modification of the mischievous enactments of the Gold bill.

—Though gold was not yesterday "called" at the Stock Board, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in consequence of the new law of Congress prohibiting traffic in it, the sales on the street went on as freely as usual, the prices ruling at 1 o'clock at 198¾—being an advance of 2½ on the sales of saturday. We look for little good from this gold law.

"Money in New York," says the *Tribune* of Tuesday, "is easy on call at 7 ₱ cent. to stock houses, with no great demand from that quarter. There is a prudent feeling among speculators in stocks, and until the new loan is placed no great activity is expected. The military situation deters speculation for an advance, and, under the steady progress making toward Richmond, few are found bold enough to buy large lines of stock. The legal-tender notes have been retired by the Treasurer to the extent of $56,000,000, and he is steadily pressing the policy of contraction. Under the pending loan bill he expects power to raise the rate of interest upon Treasury notes, and so take them out of the currency by giving them an increased value."

The total national debt including requisitions is now $1,719,391,168 88. The interest bearing legal tenders retired amount to $88,890,700 and the plain greenbacks placed in reserve $17,358,672, making in all a contraction of $56,149,572. The new issue of the loan of 1881 is in good demand at 108½, with a very limiting range promptly to brokers for large amounts. The registered issue of the old loan was 107 bid, without getting any stock. The "professional patriots" who bid from par to 102¼ for the loan lose no opportunity to decry the public credit, but without effect. On the other hand, investors who were persuaded to rely on "a low bid," are earnest not only to buy at 106½, but equally desirous of paying in full to get the benefit of interest in gold for ten days.

—Stocks are irregular, and with few exceptions do not maintain the extreme prices of the morning. The transactions are large, but they do not stimulate a large buying. With reasonable military progress for the next few weeks there is little to doubt such an rampant bull movements as marked the street during the earlier history of the rebellion.

—The weekly averages of the old banks of the city of New York, on Saturday, June 18th, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibits of June 11th:

Increase in loans	$837,761
Decrease in specie	1,125,845
Decrease in circulation	30,365
Decrease in undrawn deposits	3,09[illegible],481

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous weeks:

	Last week.	This week.		
Capital Stock	$13,820,117	$13,940,827	Inc.	$29,210
Loans	40,283,403	40,286,482	Inc.	35
Specie	3,964,753	3,964,523	Dec.	229
Legal Tender	13,159,906	12,858,908	Dec.	301,598
Due fm Banks	3,067,283	2,998,548	Dec.	8,735
Due to Banks	5,930 707	6,408,864	Inc.	467,957
Deposits	38,967 174	37,585,202	Dec.	778,965
Circulation	2,077,753	2,074,278	Dec.	3,489

There is a large decrease this week of deposits and legal tenders. The other leading items in the exhibit are not materially changed.

—At the New York Mining Exchange yesterday the following were the closing quotations of copper stocks:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Aztec Copper	6½	7	Indiana copper	—	10
Bedford copper	5¾	6	Royal cop	20½	23
Boston copper	—	3½	Keweenaw cop	—	6
Caledonia cop APH	¼	1½	Knowlton cop	9	9½
Canada copper	—	2½	Lafayette cop	1¾	2
Carp Lake copper	3½	5	Manhat copper	—	—
Central copper	67	75	Mendota cop	3	5
Columbian copper	—	—	Merrimac copper	—	4½
Clifton copper	—	2	NJ Consol d cop	2½	4¾
Dundas copper	5	6	Norwich cop	—	7
Derby copper	—	1¾	New York cop	1¼	—
Evergreen Bluff	18½	21	Ozima copper	—	8
Flintsteel Riv cop	—	—	Ontonagon cop	4¾	—
Frue copper	—	3½	Phenix copper	—	15
Hamilton copper	—	6	Providence cop	0½	1¾
Hilton copper	—	6	Quincy copper	85	—
Hudson copper	—	2	Bellmire cop	1	2¾

—At Boston yesterday, Copper stocks were steady. Franklin closed at 50; Hancock at 13¾; Huron at 35½; Pewabic at 61; Quincy at 96, Rockland at 13½.

Exports of Flour and Grain from Toledo.

The shipments of Flour, Wheat and Corn for the week are shown in the following table:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bbls.	Corn, bbls.
To Buffalo	22,674	76,100	25,400
Dunkirk	11,146	—	—
Ogdensburg	2,200	5,000	2,500
Oswego	208	106,133	—
Total	36,228	187,233	28,900

Since the opening of navigation the shipment have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bbls.	Corn. bbls.
To Buffalo	165,243	240,378	208,643
Dunkirk	112 681	8,740	8,000
Oswego	872	202,272	49,577
Ogdensburg	19,328	34 474	44,589
Cleveland	—	62,156	6,000
Total	298,124	658,020	316,759

Toledo Market.

We have but little from which to manufacture a report to the market.

Wheat and corn are generally held above the views of buyers, the former at an advance of 2@3 cents above Saturday's quotations, and the latter at 2c advance. There was no Michigan Wheat offered.

Lake Freights have advanced 1c to Oswego.

FLOUR—Sales 118 bbls XX at $7,70; 200 bbls XX at $5,75; 200 bbls XXX at $8.

WHEAT—Generally held above the views of buyers. There was a sale of 2000 bush No. 2 Red at 1 06, an advance of 3c on figures of Saturday. No. 1 Red would command 1 08c. No Michigan Wheat on the market.

CORN—Prices apart; on change buyers offered 1 22c, holders asked 1 23c—an advance of two cents on closing rates of Saturday.

OATS—Market steady and without change in prices; sales 500 bush and 425 bush at 76c.

RYE—Nominal.

BARLEY—None offering.

Movements of Grain at Toledo.

The receipts at this point for the week were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barl'y, bu.	Rye, bu.
M. S. R. R.	8469	69550				
T. & W.	5380	45709	33980	1090		
D. & M.	4300	4550	1050	450		
Canal	7580	42108	14071			
[illegible]						
Total	25698	161288	89001	1450		
Prev week	21129	158420	48806	2800		
Jan. 1, '64	335261	1511637	340739	75558	14450	4154
Jan. 1, '63	357756	1577287	831141	324477	1205	7581

Sales of Government Cotton in Cincinnati.

50 bales, Nevins & Co., $1 25; 50 bales, Nevins & Co., $1 27; 50 bales, Nevins & Co., $1 29; 50 bales Nevins & Co., $1 27; 38 bales, Nevins & Co., $1 26; 25 bales, Nevins & Co., $1 48; 22 bales, Nevins & Co., $1 20; 10 bales, Nevins & Co., $1 47, 50 bales Addy, Hull & Ray, $1 30; 50 bales, Dean & Hale, $1 43; 43 bales, John R. Carson, $1 40½; 40 bales, J. H. Warner, 99c; 48 bales, J. H. Warner, 99c.

Louisville Coal Market.

The best Pittsburgh coal is retailing at 30c, do averages; Pomeroy, to boats, 30c; retailing at 35c. Hocking coals are decreasing and the market is [illegible]

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, June 23, 1864.

Business yesterday was very dull. The weather was oppressively hot, which no doubt tended to retard operations. One thing is very perceptible, we are in the midst of the dull season and but little improvement can be expected for some time to come. Our rivers are very low; only the lightest draught boats can navigate, and they will soon be compelled to withdraw, unless we have a rise. Freights are plenty, but that amounts just to nothing, as boats can carry but a small amount. The wharf presented a dismal appearance. The Ida Reese was the only boat that was doing any business. She will leave this morning. The Petrolia was due but had not arrived when we visited the landing, among the sales made we note as follows:

BUTTER—The market yesterday presented no change worthy of special notice—the demand being restricted to small operations at former prices. Sales 2,400 lbs packed at 18@19c; 2,000 lbs roll at 20@21c.

HAY—The market was not so firm, prices tend down ward; sales 20 loads, at the scales, at $25@30—a decline. Baled hay—we heard of no transactions.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good demand. The advance established early in the week has been sustained; holders were firm and not at all disposed to give way. Among the sales we note as follows: 400 bbls of country extra family at $7 60. Sales of favorite brands as follows: 225 bbls at $8 25@8 50; 340 bbls, in lots at $8 4?@8 70. In a retail way, sales were made at the usual advance.

CHEESE—Continues to be a good article. The receipts keep pace with the demand. Sales of 121 boxes W. R. in lots, 14½, 15@15½c. The latter figure for large size.

WHISKY—The market continues excited, holders being undecided as to what rates to demand. There is scarcely any change in the previous cities. We omit figures as it would be impossible to quote correctly.

GRAIN—The market since our last has presented no new feature worthy of special notice. The receipts about keep pace with the demand, hence we have no particular movement to record. Wheat—under light receipts, the market was quiet. White—the mills will pay $1,70 for a prime article. Red—will command $1,60 if the article be prime. Some 350 bushels was disposed of, sale was more inquired for. Sales of 300 bushels from store at 85c. Corn—had more admirers. We note sales of lots to the extent of 1000 bushels at 1,33@$1,35 per bushel. Barley and Rye were nominal.

BACON—The market ruled very firm with a steady demand for home use, and for export holders just now are enabled to obtain what prices they choose to demand. The sales were as follows: Shoulders, 5,000 lbs at 13¼@13½c; 2,000 lbs at 13½; Sides, Ribbed, 3,000 lbs at 14½c; 1,000 lbs do at 14¾; plain Hams, sales of 4,000 lbs at 17,17¼c; principally the latter figure; Sugar Cured Hams, sales of 5,000 lbs at 21c.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sales of 1,000 lbs packed at 18½c.

LARD—The market was firm, but prices were unsettled. Sales of small parcels at 15½@16c.

MESS PORK—Holders were on a high horse. We heard of no transactions. The asaking rates were $38 00—tall figures.

LARD OIL—Prices have again advanced to $1 28@1 30 for No. 1.

GREASE—Market firm—Sales of 25 bbls at 11½c.

EGGS—The market was quiet. We note sales of 17 bbls at 20@21c.

POTATOES—The season for old crop is now far advanced. Prices at present are governed altogether by the quality which ranges from $2 to $2 50 ₱ bush.

FISH—The market was firm, with a good local demand. As prices were unchanged we omit quotations.

DRIED FRUIT—We have no changes to notice; sales of 56 bush apples at 10½@11½c. Peaches—sales 70 bush at 18@19c.

GROCERIES—The demand for some days past was purely local, to meet the wants of the city trade. As prices have undergone no change we omit the figures.

New York Stock Market.

BULL'S HEAD—The cattle market opened with about 3,150 head of bullocks on sale at Forty-fourth street, and the proportion of good cattle was larger, and the price decidedly worse for droves. Another round of the ladder has given way, Although we find a few sales of extra good cattle reported at 18c ₱ lb net, the number is very small indeed. Most of the real first-class stock has been sold at 18@18½ ₱ lb, and more at 18c than over; while a great many of the sort that sold last week at 18c have sold at 17½, and at that the sales are dull and slow. The decline affects first-class cattle more than it does medium and ordinary sorts. There are some lots of distillery-fed cattle, but the number is much less than it has been for several weeks. There are more lots of Western cattle through this week in first hands than we have seen any week this year. Many of the droves are really good corn-fed bullocks from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio; and this in the face of repeated declarations that the country was wholly exhausted of stock. This proves the contrary, and we do not believe that it can be; but those who have bought stock at the West at prices based upon the rates current here three or four weeks ago, will be masters of cash sooner than the country will of cattle. One who knows assures us that droves in last week's market that were bought in Chicago, cost over $20 a head. The same would lose more than that this week. Some of those who have bought stock in expectation of getting "the highest price of the season in June and July," are trying to flatter themselves and persuade others that "this decline is only temporary." Perhaps so, but if so, it will be different from any other season. Who ever saw a permanent rise in July. We assure that interested that this city has learned how to use less beef than it did when the price was less than half what it has been this season. The evidence of this is seen in the fact that when but little over three thousand cattle were on sale, the trade was almost closed in the forenoon, leaving a large number of bullocks unsold, to drag through the afternoon and into morrow. The weather to-day is hot and dry. Sales to Government only 75 head. The sheep market is fully 50c lower, prices declined to 6@7c ₱ lb, live weight. Hogs are scarce and high—never so high before. Good laid hogs bring 10c ₱ lb, live weight. Some were held at 9¾@9¾c and got the first thing in the morning. About 1,500 arrived to-day. The weather is hot, but sellers hold their stock very strong.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

JUNE 20, 1864.

Cows are dull and lower; $90 head sold at from $20@65 ₱ head, as to quality.

Sheep are dull and lower; 8,500 head arrived and sold at from 5@7½c ₱ lb, for common to good.

Hogs are without change; about 1,800 head sold at $12@13 the 100 lbs net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

600 head from Pennsylvania.
700 head from Illinois.
300 head from Ohio.
110 head from Iowa.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are larger than usual this week, reaching about 300 head. The market is dull and prices have declined. Springers are selling at from $20 to $40, and Cows and Calves at from $25 up to $65 ₱ head, as to quality.

Calves—About 40 head sold at from 6@8c ₱ lb, as to condition and quality.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 8,500 head. The market is dull, and prices have declined. Clipped Sheep are selling at from 6@7½c ₱ lb for common to good, and wool on at from 9@10½c ₱ lb gross, as to quality. Lambs are rather scarce, and selling at from $3@6 ₱ head, as to condition.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs, at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards, reach about 1,800 head this week, selling at from $12@13 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

1,500 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $12@13 the 100 lbs, net.

200 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from $12@13 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.

Cotton—Sales of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 21,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market had been quiet, and prices generally unchanged, with the exception of a partial advance of ⅛d. for American.

Trade Report—The Manchester market is dull and prices tend downward.

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co., report: Flour dull. Wheat heavy, and quotations barely maintained; Red Western, 7s 9d@8s 6d. Corn quiet; mixed, 2s 8d.

Beef—Quiet and steady. Pork quiet. Bacon firm.

Lard—Still declining, and prices 6d@1s lower

Tallow—Flat.

Butter—Quiet.

Ashes—Quiet and steady.

Sugar—Quiet and steady.

Coffee—Steady and unchanged.

Rice—Steady.

Rosin—Quiet and unchanged.

Spirits Turpentine—Flat.

LONDON, June 9th—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sugar buoyant. Coffee firm. Tea quiet and steady. Rice active. Tallow quiet and steady.

American Securities—Illinois Central Shares, 31½@30½ discount. Erie Shares, 54@56.

Consols, 90¾@90¾ for money, ex dividend.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 53,000 bales, of which 5,750 were to speculators, and 11,000 to exporters. The market has advanced ¼d. American, but prices are ¼d lower for common qualities of other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 8,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The authorized quotations are: Middling Orleans, 28¾d; do Mobiles, 28¼d; do Uplands, 29½d. Stock in port estimated at 288,000 bales, including 11,500 American.

Breadstuffs dull. Wheat easier.

Provisions quiet and steady, except Bacon, which is advancing, and Lard still declining.

LONDON, June 10.

Consols for money, 90¾@90¾

Illinois Central shares, 32@30 discount. Erie shares, 53@55.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £9,500

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Market unchanged except for bright wrappers, which have advanced $20 to $25 per 100. This advance is an unprecedented one for this market. Sales are 131 hhds and 7 boxes, including 1 hhd stems at $230; 10 green lugs at 5 70 to 9 30; 10 factory do at 8 40 to 9 60; 28 planters do at 9 60 to 13 25; 26 common shipping leaf at 14 to 18 75; 16 medium do at 18 75 to 23 25; 13 good do at 28 to 32 50; 15 common manufacturing leaf at 24 to 35; 4 good do at 39 50 to 46 75; 7 fine do at $60 50 to 89; and the boxes at 44 40 to 51 43 per 100-pounds. Bids on 21 hhds rejected.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—The sales at the auction warehouses amounted to 338 hogsheads, the common cuttings ranging from $7 10@12 75, while the better grades sold at prices ranging from $13 25@37 75, and 1 hhd at $41 00. The sales of the week were 2,255 hhds.

Louisville Lumber Market.

The stock of lumber is light, but increasing. Retail prices—Common, $25; third rate, $30; Second rate, $35; Clear, $50; No. 1 Flooring Siding, $60 per M; Poplar do, $4; Hemlock Boards, $35; do Joists, &c., $30, with large receipts.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, June 23, 1864.

The Oil Market yesterday was not very active in Crude. A decline of one cent per gallon was established, with only a limited amount of transactions. The stock on hand is not large, which, no doubt, helped to hold up prices. The receipts by the river exhibited an increase over those of the previous day, amounting, by the Allegheny river, to 2,022 barrels. Among the sales of Crude, we note as follows: Sales, the barrels to be included, of 670 barrels at 45c; 290 do at 44c; 150 do at 44c; 291 do at 44c; 350 do at 44c. Sales, the barrels to be returned, of 60 bbls at 40c; 100 do at 40c.

Refined—Was not in much request. Buyers were offering lower figures. We note sales of 1,000 barrels, for August delivery, free at 52c.

The following parcels of free oil were offered yesterday for present delivery, without finding purchasers: 100 bbls Eureka, 73c; 100 bbls Petrolia, 72c; 100 bbls do, city brand, 73c; 150 bbls light straw to white, 72c; 104 bbls Oil City, straw, 66c. Here is a chance for parties to speculate.

Residuum and Naptha was neglected. There were no sales or demand.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

R Wray, 95 bbls; Clarke & Co, 159, Fisher, 200; J Gallaher, 200; McKelvey & Miller, 510; R D Cochran, 150; J Wilkins, 281; Pennock, Ball & Co, 336. Total, 2,022.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.—*Going East*—North American Company 112 bbls refined for Philadelphia; Aladdin Oil Co, 317 bbls refined for New York; Standard Co, 393 bbls refined for Philadelphia; Forsyth, Bros 56 bbls refined for do.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—B. Fahnestock, 2 bbls benzone; Mair & Co, 2 rolls leather; J A Dickey & Co, 50 bdls willows; Rea & Keil, 7 bbls eggs; R C Loomis, 2 cars metal; Godfrey & Co, 20 sks rags; Head & Co, 31 bbls flour; Rea & Keil, 15 bbls do; J McGhee, 2 cars stone; J Miller, 7 bbls eggs; J P Pearson, 1 car lumber; Thos Bell, 535 bags rye; Schomaker & Co, 100 bbls flour.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—North American Oil Co. 45 bbls benzole; Bingham & Co, 80 sks oats; Martin O & B, 1 car iron; J Hartwick, 37 hides and skins; Newmeyer & Graff, 3,000 lbs iron; McCullough & Co, 13 sacks rags; McDonald & A, 21 buf hides.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Boyce, R & Co, 14 casks cullett; W S Haven, 18 bdls paper; A Robinson, 3 horse-rakes; J Daub, 12 bxs cheese; Hallman, R & Co, 246 bbls flour; Park & McCurdy, 495 plates copper; Thos Bell, 169 bgs rye; Thos Moore, 160 do do; Hussey, W & Co, 810 bbls iron; Park, Bro & Co, 1,500 bars iron; H H Collins, 260 water pipes; McKeown & Co, 100 bbls flour; Noble & A, 153 sks wheat; Chas B Such, 100 bbls flour; Hallman, R & Co, 1 car wheels; Wooldridge & A, 6 bbls patent bungs.

Whisky Excitement in Cincinnati.

Whisky has been the most prominent object of speculation in trade, under the various rumors of the probable increase in the excise tax. On Wednesday, with an advancing market, $1,30 was the figure attained. On Thursday, $1,33 became the leading rate with an excited market. On Friday the demand was strong at $1,35, with sellers in reserve. On Saturday it was started at $1 40 but advanced to $1 42. Yesterday it opened at $1 45 and advanced strongly to $1 50. To-day there was a quick opening demand at $1 50, then at $1 55. Sales were afterward made at $1 60, and it was said that $1 65 would now be paid, but sellers are looking up to $1 75. The excitement is wild.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

Coal—A low river has caused prices to advance, and 1,500,000 bushels Youghiogheny sold since our last at 22c afloat. The retail price of this description is now up to 30c, and the tendency of prices is still upward. Ohio River coal sells at 26@3c below these quotations.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

Iron—Pig is firm and in moderate demand, at $65 per ton for Ohio hot blast, and $75@75 for cold. Bar is firm at 7c for common and 8¼c for charcoal.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Clarke	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Kate Robinson	R Johnson	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were scant three feet water by the metal marks. The weather was intensely warm. Navigation will be very difficult until we have a rise of water.

THERE is at this time twelve new steamers being completed at our landing.

WHEELING.

The *Intelligencer* says:

The river has become so low that the larger class of steamboats have been compelled to lay up, and their places are rapidly being filled with light draught boats. The Reserve, Capt. Muhleman, takes the place of the Eagle, and leaves for Parkersburg.

CINCINNATI.

The *Commercial* says:

The river has receded five inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is eight feet hence to Louisville, five feet in the canal, and three feet in the Indiana chute over the falls. The lower Ohio is falling, with eight feet from Portland to Cairo. There are four feet in the Cumberland, and falling. There are four feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—The Kate Porter came in from Pittsburgh on her first trip. There were no other arrivals or departures outside of the local packets.

BOATS DUE HERE.—The Citizen, and Adam Jacobs, from Pittsburgh; Leonidas, from St. Louis; and American, from Nashville, are among the first boats due here.

ON BOARD STEAMER AMERICA, June 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN—SIR: We, the officers, non-commissioned and soldiers, composing this detachment of the 4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry, take pleasure in expressing to yourself, your officers and crew, our sincere, unfeigned and most cordial thanks, for the kind treatment we have received at your hands. We have too often felt the sting of transportation not to be able to distinguish the difference between loyal and disloyal officers, even when in the employ of the Government.

Feeling assured that such kindness can only emanate from just and legal hearts, we unite in invoking for you not only the patronage of the Government and a discriminating public, but the blessings of Heaven, to rest upon your all.

J. V. STEVENS,
First Lieut. Commanding-Detachment on Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
T. H. GOLDING, Master Steamer America.

ON BOARD STEAMER AMERICA, June 21, 1864.

To Lieutenant J. V. Stevens, Commanding Detachment 4th Volunteer Infantry:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours, of this date, is just to hand, tendering your best wishes, as well as that of your command, for the success of our steamer, the America. You will please accept my best wishes for both yourself and your command, and should you ever have occasion to return to the defense of our beloved country, we shall be but too happy to place the America at your disposal, well knowing that while yourself and the noble men under your command are on board no rebel chieftains can capture the noble steamer that bears the name and carries the broad pennant of our beloved country. Once more, accept from us for the many acts of kindness received from both yourself and the noble soldiers of your command, since you have been on board our boat, and you can rest assured that the noble soldiers who rallied at their country's call to her defense, shall always be fully appreciated and honored by your devoted friend,

THO. H. GOLDING
Master Steamer America.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* says:

The river was falling very slowly, with scant five feet water in the canal by the marks in the evening. Since Saturday it had not apparently varied more than an inch at the head of the falls. The weather, that had been gradually getting warmer, culminated yesterday with the thermometer at noon at ninety. It then suddenly clouded up, with a severe wind storm of short duration, followed by a light rain, which very materially cooled the atmosphere and laid the dust.

On the falls last evening there were barely three feet water for steamboats.

The new steamer evening Star, from Cincinnati, was taken over the falls about daylight.

The Mississippi, that went hence to St. Louis, has been laid up at the latter port, owing to the extreme low rates of freight. Found freights about fifteen cents, and flour twenty-five cents per barrel.

The Atlantic arrived at Cairo from Memphis on the 16th full of people, and the Democrat reports that she passed the St. Patrick at Fort Pillow, and only beat her time four hours to Cairo.

The Cumberland river, Saturday, was falling, with but four feet three inches water on the shoals. The J. T. McCombs and Emma Floyd had arrived, and the American departed Friday for Pittsburgh.

White river is reported low and falling, and the cotton trade up that stream, as well as from Memphis, is pretty well over, with not 500 bales in port.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, while attempting to re se one of the chimneys on the Bart Able, the derrick slipped from its base on the deck, and the chimney was thrown with such violence as to crush a portion of it, and damaged the roof the boat. The accident will soon be repaired at a trifling cost.

The little Giant cleared for Parksburg on Tuesday, with 2000 bags of wheat.

FORT WAYNE SUNK.—The Fort Wayne, Capt. Hurry, that left this port last Friday with a cargo for Nashville, struck a snag at Yellow Banks Island, and sunk in shoal water. Her cargo was not much damaged, and the boat can be easily raised. The Cleona yesterday was dispatched to the Fort Wayne to relieve her of her cargo. She lies in shoal water, just above Owensboro.

ANOTHER FEAT ON THE FALLS.—Last evening Captain Symmes, having determined to try the hand of the falls in order to get his new boat, the Bart Able, over the falls on the present stage of water, raised steam on one engine, and under the guidance of Captain Varble she went over safe and sound. Her chimneys were not even up, and the smoke and draught only went through the breeching just to the upper deck, and the pilot stood a good chance of being smoked out. He stood manfully to his post, however, and put her through all right.

The Financier on her first trip, arrived at the city wharf on Saturday with a cargo, consisting of hardware, glassware, drugs, 99 tierces bacon, 165 barrels sugar, 10 barrels sirup and 70 bags of coffee.

The Baltimore in dropping some barges of hay into the canal, got one of them on the rocks. After considerable time the barge was got off and sent through the canal.

The gale which came on yesterday afternoon was very severe at the river. A woodboat lying at the foot of Preston street was swamped. We could not learn who it belonged to.

CAIRO.

The ram Horner, which has arrived at Cairo, reports that when she left the fleet there were no rebels at Columbia, though Marmaduke was still hovering about that region, and can plant his batteries at the old place at any moment. Below Greenville, on the Mississippi side of the river, the Horner was hailed by a planter, who informed the Captain that the rebel Gen. Rose, with 10,000 men, was advancing to the river, intending to join Marmaduke. At the time the force was said to be at Deer Creek, only ten miles from the Mississippi. All along the river citizens are fleeing to escape the rebel conscription.

The river has fallen four inches in the past twenty-four hours. The thermometer this morning was 79°, noon 75°, and this evening stands at 72°.

A heavy rain fell about daylight this morning, and at 2 p. m. we had another very heavy shower, attended with strong wind, which caused the destruction of three buildings in process of construction, resulting in the death of a discharged soldier of the 18th Illinois regiment, who took shelter from the storm in one of the buildings, and was crushed under the heavy timbers of one of the buildings destroyed.

Business was more lively to day than for several days past.

If the reported opening of the lines to trade beyond Memphis be true, we shall doubtless soon see a fair amount of busine on our wharf.

The Preble arrived at two o'clock A. M., with 200 bales of cotton for St. Louis, and a fair trip of miscellaneous freight. We understand that a good portion of the cotton was taken on at Hickman, Ky.

The Silver Lake arrived at five o'clock P. M., with a lot of discharged and furloughed troops. She had no freight.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river is again steadily declining at this point, but remains in good boating condition below, with no indications of low water for some time, though it is generally predicted that the river to Cairo will be extremely low.

Missouri river is fair, being its entire length, and the uninterrupted navigation of the Big Muddy during the next three months depends upon the June rise reported coming from above, occasioned by the snow melting on the Rocky Mountains at the immediate sources of that stream, but from all accounts the waters of the Missouri are not likely to be augmented from that quarter, very little having fallen in the mountains during the winter, and what did fall gradually disappeared under the warm sun of an early spring, without swelling the volume in the bed of the main stream.

The Missouri at present is in very fine condition, and with a moderate amount of rain may possibly keep in good navigable order the balance of the season, notwithstanding the general opinion is to the contrary.

The Illinois river is falling and getting very low, there being less than four feet in the channel.

We have no improvement to note in the condition of the Upper Mississippi, which continues on the decline at all points, with three feet between Hastings and St. Paul, and five inches on the rapids, and scant five feet from Keokuk down.

Business at the levee is moderately active, with fair receipts, and considerable improvement in the way of shipments, especially to Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Among the arrivals yesterday were the Mollie Able from New Orleans, S. W. Graham from Memphis, Paragon from Missouri river, Northerner from above, Nellie Rogers from Naples, Kate Kearney from the Upper Missouri, and Tuna from Alton.

The Mollie Able made another of her extraordinary runs, having accomplished the distance in Memphis and Cairo in twenty hours and fifty minutes, being the best time made this season. She was only four days from New Orleans to Cairo, which is an excellent run, considering the delays boats are now subject to in being required to report at several military posts on the route, which usually detains them three or four hours at each place. The Mollie Able was crowded with passengers, as is always the case with this splendid steamer, both up and down stream. She had very little freight, there being little or nothing below to come up.

A letter from Memphis says White river trade between Memphis and Duvall's Bluff is about played out; shipments are getting very slim. There is but little cotton to come out from that section of the country, and at the time of writing I don't think there are 500 bales in Memphis. White river is getting quite low. I don't think it healthy to make more than a dozen trips to that place.

A late letter from a correspondent with Gen. Sully's expedition says: "The gold hunters who have taken passage for Idaho on Dawson's boats, the Cutter and Chippewa Falls, arrived here about two weeks since and proceeded on up to Fort Randolph, from whence an order from Gen. Sully brought back the Chippewa Falls and placed her in the service of Uncle Sam, after transferring her passengers to the Cutter. An act, however annoying to the gold seekers, will result in forwarding mails relating to the campaign against the Sioux.

Many of the Idaho adventurers returned not unreluctantly, while others were only too glad that some good reason had at last turned up to cause their return.

The huge stories related at Fort Randal of hostile Indians to the number of 20,000 having assembled at a narrow passage on the Missouri, with the avowed purpose of intercepting the steamboats, and at all events, with no pacific intentions, had no very encouraging effect, and those with whom I conversed seemed to be with Scott, that "distance lends," etc., and has much to do to make a landscape charming in "these diggings," and that the coppery wastes of Dakotah are more improved in appearance when viewed from a safe distance than when encountered in the perilous navigation of the Missouri. The upshot of the matter is, that many have sold their outfits, at ruinous prices, to the speculative, to procure the wherewith to get home again, declaring that Idaho is a myth, and has no existence whatever only in the newspapers.

Capt. Joe